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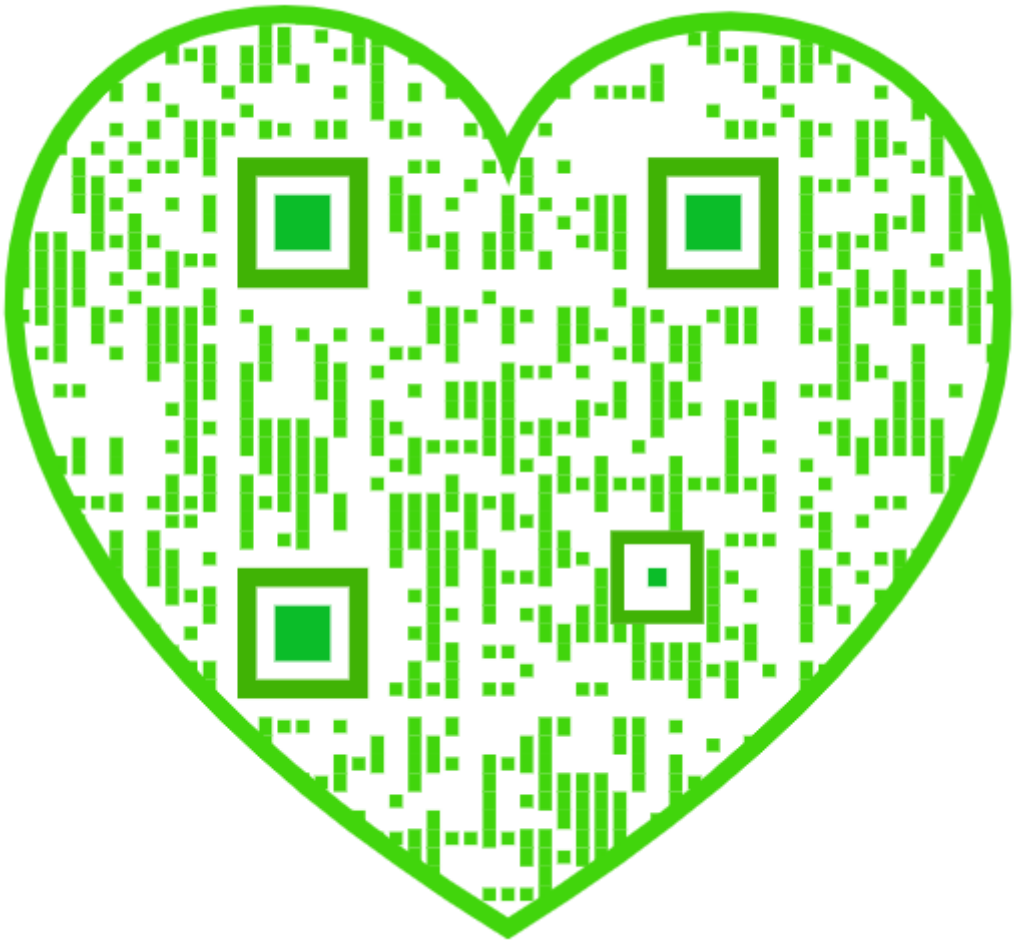
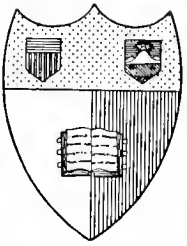
Weaving with Paper Rope

Published by
Dennison Manufacturing Co.

PRICE 10¢





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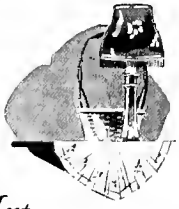
Flowers of many varieties are described step by step. The book includes patterns for each flower in actual size.

Weaving with Paper Rope

Baskets of many shapes and sizes, trays and lamps, may all be made by following the detailed instructions given in this book.



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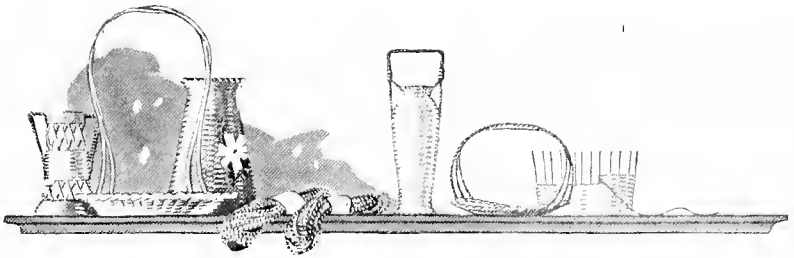

Weaving with Paper Rope

BASKETRY is one of the most fascinating of crafts. The possibility of creating an endless variety of baskets in every shape and size makes the work unusually attractive.

Weaving with crepe paper rope and wire is not difficult, as the wire is easily bent into the desired shape, and the rope is soft and pliable. Most of the weaves and stitches done with other materials may also be used for crepe paper rope weaving.

The instructions given in this book will be found helpful for making a variety of baskets, vases, trays and lamps. Further information with sketches and directions for making other articles may be obtained by writing to any of the Service Bureaus which are maintained at all the Dennison stores.

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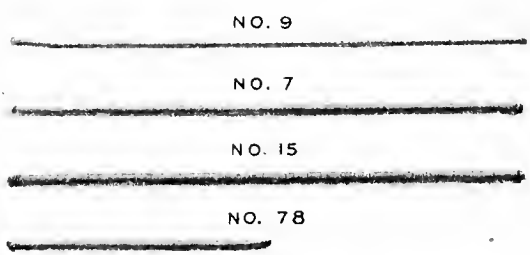
Most stationers and department stores carry the necessary Dennison materials for crepe paper rope weaving, and in many shops instructions are given free of charge.

Buy Dennison Goods from your local dealer

Wire and Rope Materials



KIND OF WIRE

For a Basket with a base 12 inches in diameter or smaller and a height of 11 inches or under, No. 7 wires are long enough unless the shape bulges or flares greatly. If the base is less than 12 inches, the height may be increased over 11 inches in proportion. This is because No. 7 wires are just 36 inches long. For very tall baskets, wires must be lengthened. (See lengthening wires, page 13.)

For small baskets No. 78 wires, which are the same weight as No. 7 but 18 inches long, are used, and for tiny baskets where 1/16 inch rope is to be used No. 9 wires will be satisfactory.

Extremely large baskets require No. 15 heavy wires.

For a Tray 12 inches in diameter or smaller, with a rim 2 inches deep or under, No. 78 wires are suitable.

All Handles should be of No. 15 heavy wire except in very unusual cases.

Spool Wire is used to hold weaving wires together when starting the work and for attaching handles.

Long Nose Side Cutting Pliers are the most satisfactory for cutting and bending the wires.

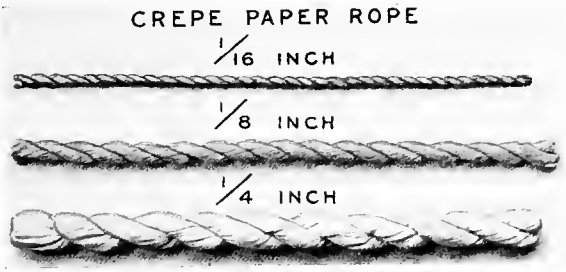
NUMBER OF WIRES

The dimension of any basket or tray at its greatest width determines the number of wires to use. For about 4 inches greatest width, 12 wires (6 each way) are needed; for 8 inches greatest width,

18 wires (9 each way); and for 12 inches greatest width, 24 wires (12 each way). The reason for this is that the spaces between the wires widen as the dimension of the basket increases, and if too few wires are used the weaving will become loose and flimsy where it should be tight and firm.

24 wires (12 each way) is the largest number with which one can conveniently start. For a base larger, therefore, or any width dimension greater than 12 inches, wires must be added after the work is well started. (See adding wires, page 13.)

ROPE SIZES FOR WEAVING

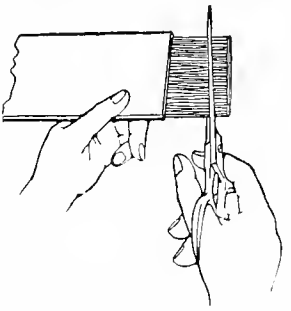


The rope generally used for weaving is the 1/8 inch size. For tiny baskets or very fine pieces the 1/16 inch is used, and for very large pieces the 1/4 inch is sometimes necessary.

For regular weaving the 1/16 inch rope often starts 1/8 inch rope work and 1/8 inch rope starts 1/4 inch rope work, as this gives a pretty variety in the base. When more than 18 wires (9 each way) are used, the weaving is *always* started with the 1/16 inch rope, as the wires are so close together it is difficult to get the 1/8 inch rope between them.

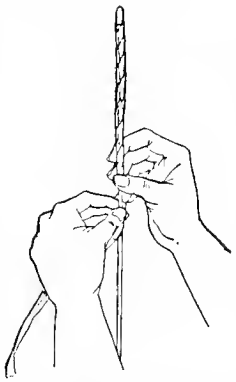
CUTTING THE PAPER

The first thing to do after materials are selected is to wrap each wire with a strip of crepe paper, the same color as the rope to be used. To cut this strip, slip the paper part way out of the packet: then measure off 3/4 inch and cut through the entire thickness. (Ill. No. 1.)



No. 1—Cutting the crepe paper strip for wrapping the wires

General Instructions



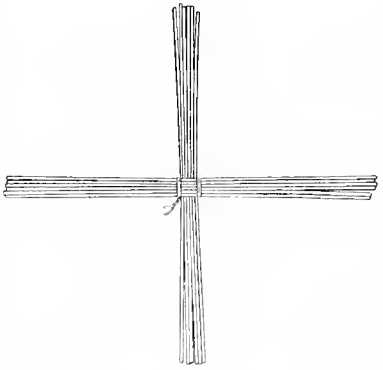
No. 2—Wrapping a wire with a strip of crepe paper

WRAPPING WIRES

Fold one end of a $^3/_4$ inch strip of crepe paper over the end of the wire; then, turning the top edge of the strip in, twist the wire between the thumb and fingers of the right hand, at the same time stretching the strip with the left hand and slanting it slightly downward toward the lower end of the wire. (Ill. No. 2.) At the end of the wire tear the crepe paper off and paste. When light colored rope is to be used, it is well to wrap the wires a second time; otherwise, when shellacked, the wires might show through.

FASTENING WIRES TOGETHER

Keep the work on a flat surface. Do not pick up in the hands. It is always necessary to have the same number of wires in both groups, which are crossed and fastened together. Divide wires into two groups. Lay one group with the ends straight in front of you and the other group across them at right angles through the exact center. Fasten groups together with a piece of spool wire about 18 inches long. Place the fine wire under the lower group, over the top of the group to the right, under the next group and so on around twice. Then twist spool wire ends tightly together and cut off the ends. (Ill. No. 3.)

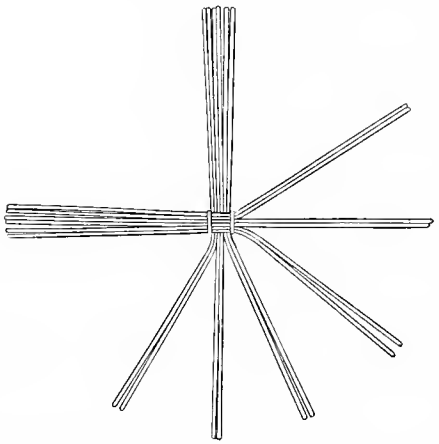


No. 3—Groups of wires crossed and fastened together with spool wire

SEPARATING WIRES FOR WEAVING

When there is an *even number* of wires in each group, place the left fingers firmly on the center; then, starting with the lower group before you, separate the wires into groups of two each and then separate the two wires in one of the central groups before you from each other, making a number of groups of two wires each and two extra single wires.

When there is an *uneven number* of wires in each of the groups fastened together, start at the left side of the lower group before you and work toward the right, separate wires into groups of two each; then, when a single wire in this group remains, couple it with the first wire of the next group. This will happen again in the opposite group and should be arranged in the same way. Separate two wires in one of the central groups before you from each other, making a number of groups of two wires each and two extra single wires.



No. 4—Wires being separated into groups of two

Various Kinds of Bases

The base of an article is woven first. Bases for all shapes except ovals and oblongs are made on wires which cross at the center and radiate. Ovals and oblongs are made on what is called "a backbone," described under "Oval Base." (See page 10.)

Round bases are used more than any other kind, and, except in trays, where a fancy stitch is desired, are made with the single weave.

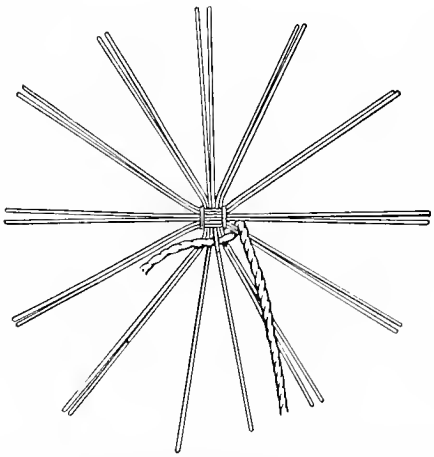
An uneven number of wires is necessary for correct weaving, so that the rope will continually alternate over and under wire or groups of wires. The method of making the wires uneven in number is explained on page 7.

The direction of weaving is invariably to the right unless definitely stated otherwise. If more than one strand is used, the left hand strand is called the "rear" one.

Weave with the *rope*, not with the wires, turning the work slightly as the weaving progresses.

Do not strain the weaving by pulling it too tight and yet keep it pushed in toward the center of the base and down firmly on the sides.

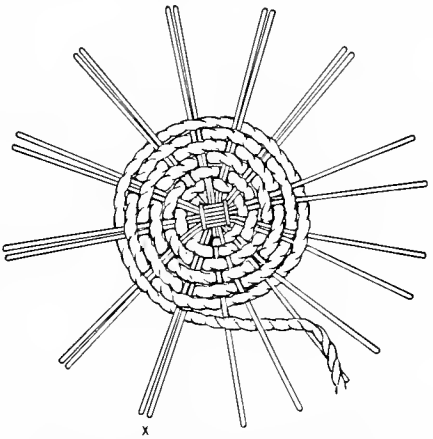
Avoid slack, soft weaving. Keep wires straight and the spaces equal between them.



No. 5—Rope inserted and weaving started over two and under two wires

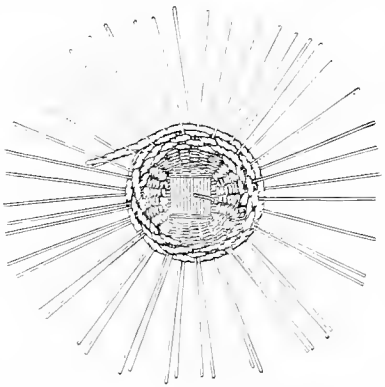
A ROUND BASE

Insert the rope with short end up between the single wires (Ill. No. 5), then weave over two and under two around to the point where there are two single wires, then over and under the single wires. Continue weaving until there are as many rows as there are wires in one of the original groups. Separate all groups into single wires and weave around once. (Ill. No. 6.) When the starting point is reached it will be noticed that if the weaving continues the rope strands will be one directly above the other rather than alternating. When this occurs the wire directly at the left of the one where the rope will lie incorrectly should be bent up and cut out (marked X in illustration No. 6). This will give the necessary uneven number of wires which are required for all regular weaving.



No. 6—Weaving done to the point where wires are separated, and weaving over one and under one commenced. Wire to be cut out marked X.

When 1/16 inch rope is used for starting, weave up to the point where all wires must be separated, then cut off the 1/16 inch rope, insert the 1/8 inch rope, weave around once, cut out one wire, continue weaving until base is desired size. Put a bit of glue on the ends of the rope and tuck into the weaving—concealing the ends. (Ill. No. 7.)



No. 7—Weaving started with 1/16 inch rope and 1/8 inch rope inserted

When the base is the desired size and before the wires are bent up to shape the sides remove the spool wire which held the groups of crossed wires together.

If more than 9 wires each way are used, start the weaving with 1/16 inch rope and weave as many rows as there are wires in the base of the basket. Then add 1/8 inch rope and continue weaving.

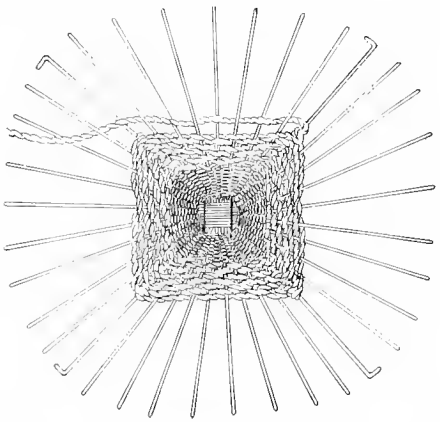
When 1/4 inch rope is to be used, start the base with 1/16 inch rope and if the spaces between the wires are too narrow for the 1/4 inch, use 1/8 inch until the wires are far enough apart to weave with the heavier rope.

A SQUARE BASE

Start as for round base, weaving to the point where all wires must be separated. Then spread the wires out evenly, counting them into four groups and marking the dividing wires by turning up ends. Weave around once. Then cut one wire as directed under "Round Base." Now use the single weave, but each time one of the *marked* wires is reached make a loop around the wire. Then proceed. This gives the square base.

It is a great help in keeping the base perfectly square if a cardboard pattern the size of the finished base is fastened under the woven base so that the marked wires come across the corners of the pattern. (See square baskets on pages 23 and 24.)

In weaving the *sides* of a square, hexagonal, triangular or oblong basket, do *not* loop on the corners.



HEXAGONAL BASE

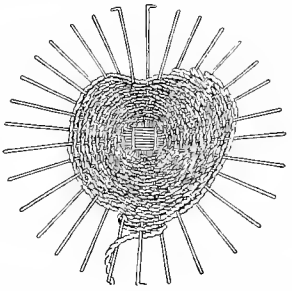
Start as for round base, using wires divisible by six—6, 12, 18 or 24. Weave to the point where all wires must be separated. Then spread the wires out evenly, counting them into six groups, and mark the dividing wires by turning up the ends. Weave around once. Then cut out one wire as directed under "Round Base." Now use the single weave, but each time one of the *marked* wires is reached make a complete loop around the wire. Then proceed. This gives the hexagonal base.

TRIANGULAR BASE

Start as for round base, using wires divisible by three—6, 12, 15, 18 or 24, and continue up to the point where all wires must be separated. Then spread the wires out evenly, counting them into three groups, and mark the dividing wires by turning up the ends. Weave around once, then cut out one wire as directed under "Round Base." Now use the single weave, but each time one of the marked wires is reached make a complete loop around the wire. Then proceed. This gives the triangular base. (See triangular basket on page 24.)

A HEART-SHAPED BASE

Start as for round base, using 8, 12 or 20 wires. Insert the weaver between the wires of the lower center group before you and weave up to the point where all wires must be separated. Spread the wires out evenly, weave around once and cut out a wire as directed under "Round Base." This group will now have an odd number in it. Mark the center wire, turning up the end for the point of the heart. Then mark the two central wires of the opposite group for the top of the heart.



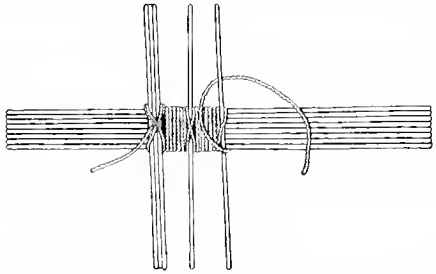
Instead of weaving way around, weave to one top wire. Turn and weave back to the other top wire. Turn and this time weave way around to close the weaving. Continue weaving and turning whenever necessary to form the heart shape—sometimes turning back on the sides, sometimes at the top and sometimes making a complete loop around the wire at the point. Care must be taken to turn on each side alternately and on wires exactly opposite each other so that both sides will be alike. (Heart-shaped basket on page 23.)

AN OVAL BASE

Decide on the size for base of basket or tray and make the "backbone," which is used in the beginning of every oval base, one-half the length the finished tray is to be. If the tray is 18 x 24 inches, for instance, the backbone should be 12 inches long. Cover all wires as directed on page 4. Use eight wires for the backbone. Holding them in the left hand, bind them together flat with a piece of spool wire by weaving it diagonally back and forth through the 12 inch center, over two and under two until the eight wires are held firmly together.

Measure off the 12 inches in the center. Lay three wires across the eight at the top of the 12 inches; then bind them on with finer rope than is to be used for weaving.

To bind on, glue the rope on the back; then bring it from the upper left hand side across the wires to the lower right, straight across the backbone to the lower left, across the wires to the upper right. Do this twice; then bring the rope straight down behind the three wires and bind around the

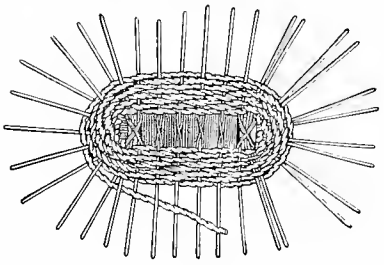


backbone (working toward the right) for four or five rows. Lay a single wire across the backbone at this point. Bring the rope from the upper left across the single wire to the lower right, straight around the backbone to the lower left, up across the single wire to upper right. Bring the rope straight down behind the single wire and bind around the backbone, still working toward the right for four or five rows. Add 16 single wires in this way and then finish with three wires as at the beginning, binding these twice. Be sure that all the wires which are bound on are within the 12 inches originally measured off in the center of the backbone. Cut off fine rope and glue

it down. If correctly done, the rope will cross the wires in front and run up and down in parallel lines on the back.

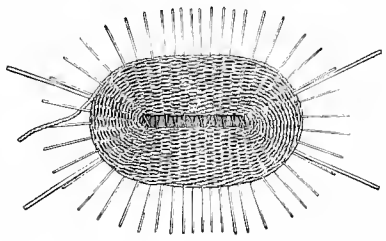
For a very long backbone, keep adding single wires until the backbone is covered, finishing with three wires as directed above.

Now lay the backbone flat on the table. Separate the two groups of eight wires into groups of two, and three of the groups of three wires into groups of two and one single wire. Leave one group as it stands with three wires. This gives the necessary uneven number of groups for weaving. Begin weaving with ⅛ inch rope at the right of the group of three wires, weave over and under single wires and groups as they are divided. Continue about six rows. Then separate all groups into single wires and cut out the center wire of the group of three. Continue weaving until base is the desired size.



When an oval tray such as the one shown on page 25 is being made, the wires which are to be used for the handles are added when the base is the correct size and before the wires are bent up for the sides.

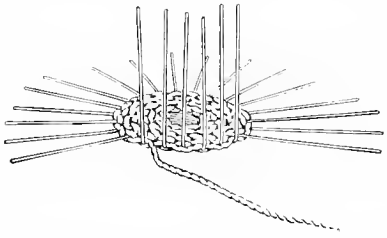
Wrap four pieces of No. 15 wire each 8 inches long several times to make them heavy. Put a little glue on one end of each wire and insert in the weaving beside wires in use, as shown in the illustration. Turn the wires up for the sides and continue weaving, treating the added wires and the one beside it as one wire. When the edge is finished the wires for the handle are treated in the same way as described for basket No. 9 on page 19.



OBLONG BASE

Prepare as for oval base and weave until wires are single. Fasten a cardboard pattern the desired size for the finished base to the under side of the backbone with a piece of spool wire. Keep the four corner wires on a line with the points of the oblong pattern and use them for the squaring wires. Follow directions for "Square Base." (See page 8.) If the base is large and the spaces become wide apart, add extra wires.

Shaping Wires

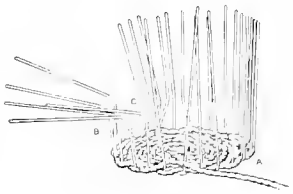


Wires bent up for the basket side and weaving continued

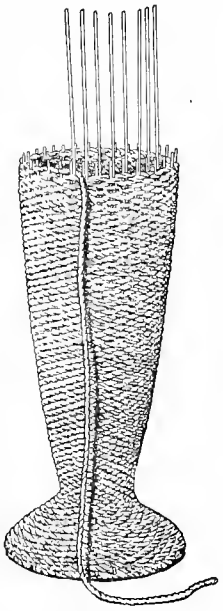
When the base of any basket or tray is required size, the wires are bent to shape the sides.

To do this most successfully, use the pliers illustrated on page 2, bending the wires up sharply for straight sides and on a graceful curving line for bowl shapes.

To shape a basket such as the one shown at the bottom of page 23, bend the wires up straight at points A, then out at points B, and then slanting in from the base line at point C. The sides may then be straight up or flare out as preferred.



Adding, Cutting Out and Lengthening Wires



If wires must be added after the weaving has been started because spaces are too far apart, glue the end of a new wrapped wire and insert it in the same space with one of the wires already in use for an inch or two so that it will hold firmly. Insert a second wire in the space with the next wire already in use. As many wires may be added as is necessary, providing they are added in groups of two as described above. This order must be adhered to so as not to change the stitch. These wires now become a part of the whole and must be separated as others are for weaving.

When the spaces between the wires become too wide instead of adding two single wires, one double wire shaped like a "hairpin" may be used. Simply loop the "hairpin" wire over one row of the weaving. In weaving over and under the looped wire, be careful to turn it so that it is held in place firmly.

Wires may be cut out if they become too close together, cutting out always an even number so that the stitch will not be changed, cutting out every other wire, every second wire or even third wire as the case demands. It is advisable to use one row of triple weave where wires have been cut out to cover up any possible ragged look. In some cases where the contour varies from a large base to a narrow neck and then to an extreme flare, instead of cutting out wires and adding again, wires may be drawn together in groups of two and then separated again when necessary. In weaving, the group is treated as one wire.

When it is necessary *to lengthen wires*, glue a new wrapped wire in each space, inserting it down into the rope for an inch or more so that it will hold firmly. Consider this now as the original wire and continue weaving as before.

Joining or Splicing — Ending Off Rope

No. 1. Rope ends to be joined.

No. 2. Rope cut for joining.

No. 3. Rope joined by twisting.

When one hank of rope has been used up the end may be left on the inside of the basket, a new piece inserted in the same space and the weaving continued as before.

When the work is finished, if there are any rope ends left unconcealed, they should be cut off on a slant, covered sparingly with glue and tucked neatly into the weaving.

The neatest way when rope gives out is to splice it with a second piece. To do this, untwist the ends of both the old and the new strand about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cut one piece of each untwisted strand off close. Twist the two remaining single pieces together and glue all ends down. This is quite necessary when using $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rope as otherwise the joining is bulky.

When rope is twisted tightly, kinks will sometimes appear. To overcome this, the rope is pulled or stretched and the kinks disappear.

Making Rope

When a special shade of rope is wanted which is not carried in stock, or a size is desired between those which may be purchased, it is easy to make crepe paper rope in the following manner:

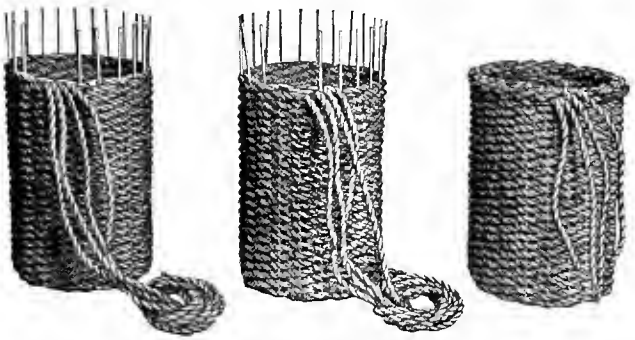
Fasten one end in a drawer or tie to some object. Then walk away with the other end, stretching it to its greatest possible length, turning the edges in. Form a loop in the end of the crepe and insert a pencil. Grasp the pencil at the end with the right hand and, steadying the strip of paper with the left hand, twist the pencil from you with a wrist motion until the crepe is tight and firm. As you twist, pull the crepe gently so that no kinks are formed. Do not slacken but fasten the end to something so that it will not untwist.

Twist a second strand in the same manner and then, attaching both ends at the same point, twist the two strands together by turning the pencil in the opposite direction (towards the left). For narrow rope cut the crepe in thirds or fourths as the case may be.

Rope may be made more quickly and easily by two people, one twisting at either end.

For $\frac{1}{16}$ inch rope cut the crepe paper 1 inch wide.
For $\frac{1}{8}$ inch rope cut the crepe paper $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.
For $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rope cut the crepe paper 5 inches wide.
For $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope cut the crepe paper 10 inches wide.

Edge Finishes



A FOUR STRAND EDGE

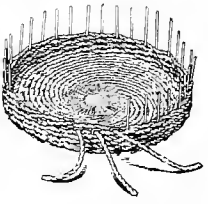
When weaving is complete and the work is ready for the edge, measure the rope strand around the top once and one-third and cut off. Take three more strands of the same length. Insert one of them in the space with the strand already in use and two more in the next space to the right, making four strands in all.

The pliers illustrated on page 2 are very necessary for cutting and bending the wires for the finish.

Clip the wire at the left of the rear strands, leaving about ½ inch standing above the weaving line. Bend this over the rear strands tightly and flat and in the direction of weaving. Clip the next wire and bend down over forward strands. Pass the two rear strands over this second bent wire, covering it completely and then pass them back of the next standing wire; clip this and continue around to the end. Now lift up the first wire which was cut. Pass the strand behind it and rebend. Cut off these strands close. Cover the rebent wire with the two strands which are left. Then cut them off and glue neatly into the edge, on inside, concealing ends.

TRIPLE STRAND EDGE

The triple strand edge is less bulky and is, therefore, often used on articles which have a cover. Measure around one and a third times and cut off weaver. Add two extra weavers of the same length, one in the next



space to the right and one in the second space to the right. Cut the wire off, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch standing at the left of each strand. Bend these wires down flat over the strand of rope, in the direction of weaving. Then proceed as for the triple weave as follows:

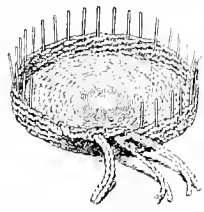
Beginning with the rear strand, pass it over the two bent wires and in back of the next standing wire. Cut and bend this wire. Then proceed to the end. When the starting place is reached, lift up first wire that was bent, pass the rear strand back of it and rebend. Cut strand off short. Bring the remaining two strands over this wire; cut off strands and glue them neatly into the inside edge, concealing the ends in the weaving.

A SIX STRAND EDGE

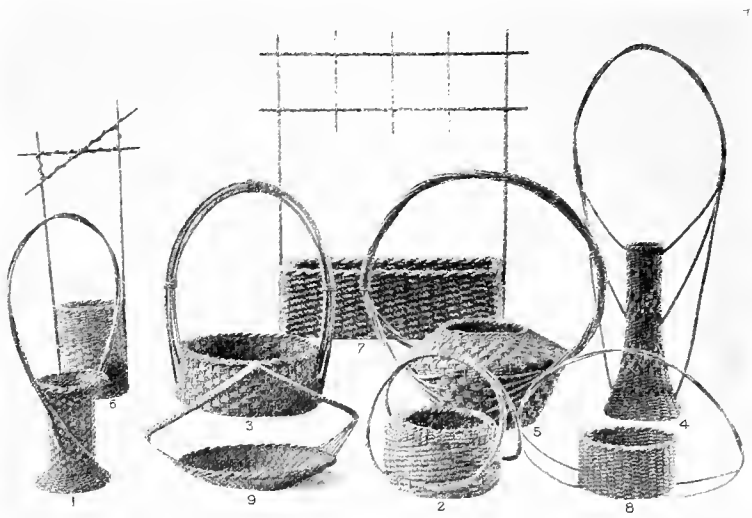
A six strand edge is very heavy and is made in the same manner as the four strand edge except that two more strands are added in the space with the one already in use and three in the next space to the right.

BRAIDED EDGE

The braided edge calls for six strands, one in the space with strand already in use, two in the space to the right, and two in the next space to the right. Cut the wire to the left of each pair of rope strands and bend it down over them. Take the rear pair, weave under the middle pair over the next pair, covering the wire that holds this pair down, and behind the next standing wire. Cut this wire and bend. Then take what are now the rear strands, weave *under* the middle pair, etc., as before; continue around the edge to the starting point. Then lift the first wire up, pass strands under it and rebend. Bring the rear strands under the middle and over the next, and open the next wire and bring the strands through and rebend. Cut these strands off short, bring the rear strands under the middle pair over the bent wire that is still showing, and cut off and glue on the inside. Glue the other pair of strands on the outside so as to complete the braid.



Handles



In making a basket it is quite necessary to pay special attention to the handle, as it does a great deal toward improving the appearance of the basket. In general, it is well to make the handle high, so that it will not be hidden when the basket is filled with flowers. Also, a high handle gives a more slender, graceful line to the basket.

There is an endless variety of styles, varying from the simple wire handle shown in sketch No. 1 to the more elaborate ones as illustrated by models Nos. 4 and 5.

For most handles the extra heavy No. 15 wire is used. To make the handles thick, wrap the wire two or three times with a strip of crepe paper 2 inches wide and doubled lengthwise through the center and then again with a strip ¾ inch wide to make it smooth.

Often, instead of wire, small round sticks such as flag sticks are used for handles, as shown in models Nos. 6 and 7.

In practically every basket the handle is not put on until the basket itself has been completed. In a few cases the handle is

woven in with the base. (See model No. 9 and oval tray on page 25.) In attaching the handle to the basket, use spool wire that has been wrapped with a strip of crepe to match the rope used.

No. 1. The handle is made of No. 15 wire, wrapped to the desired thickness, and fastened to the basket with spool wire that has been wrapped with crepe to match the rope used. Fasten the spool wire around the handle and around one of the wires used in the basket. Twist the ends of the spool wire tightly on the inside of the basket and press down flat against the weaving.

No. 2. The handles shown are made of No. 15 wire. Use two wires for each handle. Bend into a circle and fasten the ends together with spool wire. Wind the circle with a strip of crepe about 1 inch wide and then wrap with the ⅛ inch rope. Fasten the handles to the basket with spool wire. To hold the handles together at the top, wind with a strand of ⅛ inch rope, twisted firmly several times around the two circles. Use a touch of glue on the ends of the rope to fasten the ends.

No. 3. These handles consist of three No. 15 wires wrapped to the proper thickness with crepe paper. For a basket 12 inches in diameter and 5 or 6 inches high make the outside wire full 36 inches long, the middle wire 33 inches long and the inside wire 30 inches long. Extend the handles through the weaving to the inside of the basket and fasten to the basket with spool wire that has been wrapped with crepe paper. Fasten the handles together at the top and sides with a strand of rope wound around several times. Use a touch of glue to hold the ends in place.

No. 4. Five wires No. 15 are used for a basket about 11 inches high. The outside handle is 56 inches long and requires two wires joined together. The inside handle is 36 inches long. The middle handles are about 12 inches long and extend only to the point where the handles are fastened together. In attaching the handles extend the ends through the weaving to the inside of the basket. Then tie the three handles together with a strand of the rope. Twist the two long handles over the top and then fasten again on the opposite side of the basket. The handles should also be tied in place with spool wire.

No. 5. The handle in this sketch requires sixteen wires No. 15. There are eight single handles, and in each one two wires must be joined to make it long enough. The wires should not be wrapped thick. Twist the eight single handles together, holding in place on each side with rope, and spread out the ends, taking four wires to each side of the basket. Insert the ends of the wires through the weaving to the inside of the basket and fasten each wire to one of the spokes in the basket with spool wire.

No. 6. Small round sticks are used for the uprights in the handle illustrated. Make them about twice as long as the height of the basket. Wrap with a 2 inch strip of crepe. Fasten to the basket with spool wire that has been wrapped with a strip of crepe. Use the spool wire in attaching the crossed sticks to the uprights. Wrap the cross pieces with a strand of ⅛ inch rope as shown in illustrations, fastening the ends in place with a little glue.

No. 7. Small round sticks are used for the handles shown in sketch No. 7. Use heavy sticks for the uprights and thinner ones for the lattice work. Wrap with a strip of crepe 1½ inches wide. Attach the handles to the basket with spool wire, tying each handle in three different places to one of the basket wires. Fasten the smaller sticks in place with spool wire. Make the handles 2½ times the height of the basket.

No. 8. The handle of this basket is very effective and is one of the simplest to make. Cover two No. 15 wires with crepe paper to the desired thickness. Insert one end of each wire through several rows of weaving on the bottom of the basket, with the wires about 3 inches apart. Then bring the two wires together, twist over the top and fasten the other ends under the opposite side of the basket. Put a little glue on the ends of the handles before inserting them.

No. 9. In the sandwich tray shown the handle is made in a different way from most baskets. The seven wires extend up through the whole tray and are a part of the wires used in weaving the base and sides, all being taken from the same group of wires. When the edge is being woven instead of cutting off and turning down these wires pass the rope behind them and leave standing. About 4 inches up from the edge of the tray bring the seven wires together and weave in and out with spool wire, to the ends of the wires. The seven wires on the opposite side are done in the same way, and the two groups are fastened together over the top with spool wire, and bent into a point or rounded as desired. Wrap the section of the handle thus fastened with a strip of crepe paper to cover the spool wire, then wind the handle with ⅛ inch rope. To give extra support to the handle, a piece of No. 15 wire may be added to the handle before winding it with the strip of crepe.

Schedule for Wire and Rope

Note.—The quantity of rope required may vary with different workers, although this schedule will be a guide in ordering supplies. It is best to purchase the necessary amount of rope at one time as color may vary in different lots.

BASKETS

4 in. greatest width, 6 in. high	12 No. 7S Wires	3 hanks ⅛ in. rope
6 in. greatest width, 5 in. high	14 No. 7S Wires	4 hanks ⅛ in. rope
8 in. greatest width, 4 in. high	18 No. 7S Wires	1 hank 1/16 in. rope 5 hanks ⅛ in. rope
4 in. greatest width, 15 in. high	12 No. 7 Wires	6 hanks ⅛ in. rope
8 in. greatest width, 13 in. high	18 No. 7 Wires	1 hank 1/16 in. rope 8 hanks ⅛ in. rope
12 in. greatest width, 11 in. high	24 No. 7 Wires	1 hank 1/16 in. rope 12 hanks ⅛ in. rope

TRAYS

12 in. diameter	2 in. deep	24 No. 7S Wires	1 hank 1/16 in. rope 5 hanks ⅛ in. rope

LAMPS

Base, 6 in. diameter, 11 in. shaft	18 No. 7 Wires	6 hanks ⅛ in. rope
Shade, 16 in. Empire Frame	24 No. 7 Wires	6 hanks ⅛ in. rope
Base, 10 in. diameter, 20 in. shaft	20 No. 15 Wires	1 hank 1/16 in. rope
	(pieced with one-half of)	1 hank ⅛ in. rope
	10 No. 15 Wires	6 hanks ¼ in. rope
Shade, 22 in. Drum Frame	24 No. 15 Wires	6 hanks ¼ in. rope

For bases to be much larger than 12 inches, start with 24 No. 15 wires, adding, after diameter has reached 12 inches, No. 15 wires cut according to the height wanted. (See adding wires, page 13.)

Different Weaves and Stitches

THE SINGLE WEAVE

In this weave, used for bases and simple pieces, the strand of rope always passes over one and under one wire, round and round. The baskets on page 22 are made using the single weave.

DOUBLE STITCH SINGLE WEAVE

Where two strands are used side by side in single weave, it is called "the double stitch." The square basket on page 24 shows this weave.

JAPANESE STITCH SINGLE WEAVE

The Japanese stitch used for the triangular basket on page 24 is made by using three strands side by side in single weave.

PINEAPPLE STITCH SINGLE WEAVE

Start as for Japanese stitch, with three strands in one section. Divide a hank of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch rope through the center and place the loop around the three strands. Weave over one and under one wire with the three strands. Then bring the top strand of the $\frac{1}{16}$ inch rope down across in front of the wire, under the three strands and behind the next wire. Weave over one and under one again with the three strands, and this time bring the lower strand of the $\frac{1}{16}$ inch rope up across the first wire, behind the second wire, down across in front of the third wire, up under the three strands, and behind the next wire. Continue weaving with three strands and crossing it with $\frac{1}{16}$ inch rope. (Basket on page 25.)

THE LOOP STITCH SINGLE WEAVE

The single weave is often varied with the loop stitch. To accomplish this, loop the strand around a wire twice. If this brings the rope on the inside of the basket, bring it forward around the front of the next wire and make two loops. Now the strand will be in front. Carry it behind the next wire and make two loops and so on. This is the alternate stitch. For variation keep the strands always on the inside for the second stitch or always in front for the third stitch. The sandwich basket shown on page 25 is an attractive example of this weave.

THE PAIRING WEAVE

Two strands are needed for this weave inserted in consecutive spaces, the second one being placed in the space to the right of the first. The left hand or rear strand always starts the weave. When strands have been inserted, weave them alternately over one and under one wire.

This is the only weave where an even number of wires or an odd number can be used with an equally good result.

Two colors are very effectively used together in this weave.

STRIPE STITCH PAIRING WEAVE

The basket at the top of page 26 is made by using two strands of rope, different colors, in pairing weave, with an even number of wires.

CHECKER STITCH PAIRING WEAVE

An even number of wires is necessary to produce this stitch. When ready to use it, cut out one wire or add one as seems best. (See adding wires, page 13.) Use the pairing weave with strands of different colors, weaving three or four rows, then twisting the rope strands once to reverse the order of color. This will start the pattern. After the same number of rows again twist the rope strands and "the checker" stitch will be quite apparent. The basket on page 26 shows this weave to advantage.

THE TRIPLE WEAVE

To make the triple weave, insert two extra strands, making three in all, one ahead of the other, in consecutive spaces. Begin with the rear strand and weave over two wires and under one wire. One step only must be taken with a strand, then one with the next, and so on.

ARROWHEAD STITCH TRIPLE WEAVE

To produce the "Arrowhead" shown in the vase illustrated on page 27 use any number of wires divisible by three for the base of the basket or tray. Any time after the usual wire has been cut out (see "Round Base") the arrow stitch may be started. To produce this stitch, weave four complete rows of the triple weave, using one strand of one color and two strands of another color. Then cut off all strands, insert them again, and weave four rows in the opposite direction. This gives the pointed arrow effect. The colors should be inserted when reversing the stitch so that points of the same color or shade will come together.

Before starting the arrow stitch make one row of the pairing weave of contrasting color—to separate the plain from the "arrow," also finish off with the pairing weave. This is not necessary but it gives a very pretty effect.

THE SPIRAL WEAVE

One strand is used, passing over three wires and under one wire.

LACING WIRES

After a portion of weaving has been done wires may be crossed or interlaced, giving an openwork effect. To do this it is necessary to have an even number of wires. Therefore, one must be added or cut out as seems best. (See adding wires, page 13.) Cross two wires. Then cross the next two at the same height and also in the same manner; that is, right over left, or left over right. When these two groups have been made, interlace their two center wires and tie in place with a piece of spool wire. Cross the next two wires, interlace and tie. Continue around in this manner. If high crossings are desired, begin at tied wires and continue to cross and interlace.

When the weaving begins above the lacing, the number of wires must again be made uneven. The vase on page 27 shows the laced wires.

Different Shapes — Plain Single Weaves

STRAIGHT BASKET WITH HIGH HANDLE

Handle wired to sides and trimmed with rope.
Size base, 5 inch diameter.
Height, 8 inches.
Height with handle, 20 inches.

Material

1 Doz. No. 78 Wires (6 each way).
2 No. 15 Wires.
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
3 Hanks $\frac{1}{8}$ inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe.
1 Tube Glue.
1 Tube Paste.

WORK BASKET WITH COVER

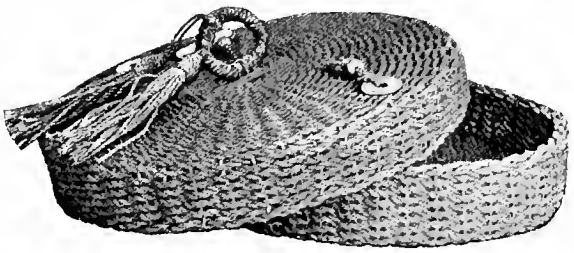
Round handle wired to center of top.
Size base, 9 inch diameter.
Height, 4 inches.
Depth of cover, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Material

4 Doz. Wires (12 each way for both top and bottom).
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
1 Hank $\frac{1}{16}$ inch Rope.
5 Hanks $\frac{1}{8}$ inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe.
1 Tube Glue.
1 Tube Paste.

Both the baskets shown on this page are made with the single weave. The edge finish of the straight basket is the four strand edge and that used for the sewing basket the triple strand edge.

Both of these finishes are described on page 15.



Different Shapes — Plain Single Weaves

SHALLOW SQUARE BASKET

Handles inserted in the weaving at the base.
Size of base, 6 inches square.
Height, 1 inch.
Height with handle, 6½ inches.

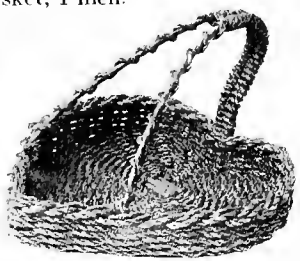
Material

1 ½ doz. No. 78 Wires (9 each way)
2 No. 15 Wires.
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope, 2 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe, 1 Tube Paste, 1 Tube Glue.

The directions for making the square base are on page 8.

HEART-SHAPED BASKET

Handle inserted in weaving. Rope woven on handle wires.
Size of base, 6½ inches. Height of basket, 1 inch.
Height with handle, 5 inches.



Material

16 No. 78 Wires (8 each way).
1 No. 15 Wire (cut into pieces 12 inches long for handle).
2 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope.
1 Fold Crepe Paper.
1 Tube Paste.
1 Tube Glue.

The instructions for making a heart-shaped base are on page 9. Finish with the four strand edge.

VASE-SHAPED BASKET

Twisted handle inserted in weaving and wired to sides.
Size of base, 5 inches diameter.
Height of basket, 8 inches.
Height of handle, 20 inches.

Materials

1 Dozen No. 78 Wires (6 each way).
2 No. 15 Wires (for handle).
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
3 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope. 1 Tube Glue.
1 Fold Crepe Paper. 1 Tube Paste.

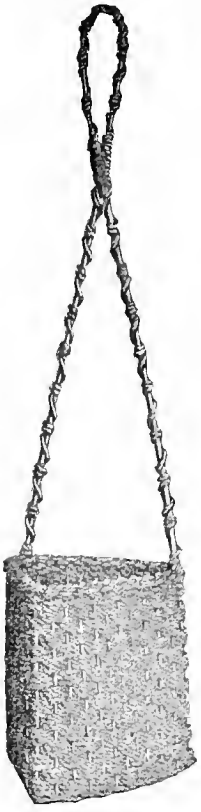
Follow the instructions for weaving a round base and finish with the four strand edge.

Different Shapes — Fancy Single Weaves

SQUARE BASKET
With Double Stitch

Twisted handle wired to basket.
Size, each side, 5¼ inches.
Height, 5½ inches.
Height with handle, 12 inches.

Directions for the square base are on page 8 and the double stitch is described on page 20.



Material

1 ½ doz. No. 78 Wires (9 each way)
1 No. 15 Wires (2 in each handle)
1 Hank ⅜ inch Rope
3 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
1 Tube Glue, 1 Tube Paste.
1 Fold Crepe Paper.

HANGING TRIANGULAR BASKET
With Japanese Stitch

Handle pieced to give height, decorated with rope and wired to flat side of basket.

Size each side, 5 inches.
Height, 6 inches.
Height with handle, 24 inches.

Material

1 ½ doz. No. 78 Wires (9 each way)
3 No. 15 Wires
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
4 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope.
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
1 Fold Crepe Paper.
1 Tube Paste, 1 Tube Glue.

Instructions for triangular base and Japanese stitch are on pages 9 and 20, respectively.

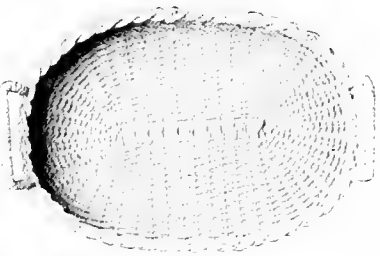
Different Shapes — Fancy Single Weaves

OVAL TRAY

Side handles inserted in weaving and woven in with tray wires.
Size of base, 12 inches long, 9 inches wide.
Length of backbone, 5½ inches.
Height of sides, 2 inches.

Material

2 Dozen No. 7S Wires (6 for center, 16 for cross spokes).
1 No. 15 Wire (cut into 8 inch lengths).
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
4 Hanks 1/8 inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe.
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
1 Tube Glue.
1 Tube Paste.



The instructions for making an oval base for a tray and the method of inserting handles are on page 10.

HIGH-HANDLED BASKET WITH PINEAPPLE STITCH

Double handle trimmed with rope and inserted in the weaving.
Size of base, 4½ inches diameter.
Height, 8¼ inches.
Height of handle, 22 inches.

Materials

11 No. 7 Wires (7 each way).
1 No. 15 Wires.
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
2 Hanks 1/16 inch Rope.
3 Hanks 1/8 inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe Paper.
1 Tube Glue, 1 Tube Paste.

The Pineapple Stitch is described on page 20.

SANDWICH BASKET—LOOP STITCH

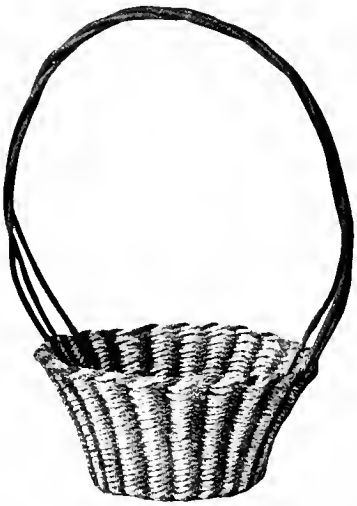
Three-sided handle wired to sides.
Size of base, 11 inches diameter.
Height of sides, 1½ inches.
Height with handle, 7½ inches.

Material

2 Doz. No. 7S Wires (12 each way).
6 No. 15 Wires (cut 28 inches long).
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
5 Hanks 1/8 inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe.
1 Tube Glue, 1 Tube Paste.

The way to make the loop stitch for the sandwich basket is described on page 20.

Different Shapes — The Pairing Weave



BASKET WITH STRIPE STITCH

Twisted handle inserted in weaving.
Size base, 5 inches diameter.
Height, 6 inches diameter.
Height with handle, 12 inches.
Size at top, 9 inches diameter.

Material

2 Doz. No. 78 Wires (12 each way).
6 No. 15 Wires (2 in each handle).
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
8 Hanks 1/8 inch Rope (4 each color).

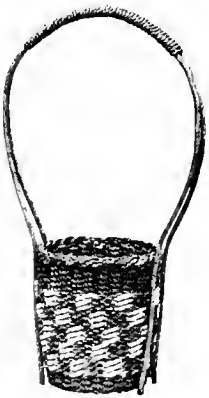
The stripe stitch makes an unusual looking basket if attractive contrasting colors are used. The weave is explained on page 21.

BASKET WITH CHECKER STITCH

Double handle wired to basket.
Size base, 4 inches diameter.
Height, 5 1/2 inches.
Height with handle, 11 inches.

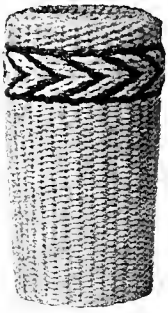
Material

1 Doz. No. 78 Wires (6 each way).
2 No. 15 Wires.
2 Hanks 1/8 inch Rope (dark color).
1 Hank 1/8 inch Rope (light color).



The checker stitch is very similar to the stripe stitch. The method of making this weave is also described on page 21.

Different Shapes — The Triple Weave



BORDERED VASE
With Arrow Head Stitch

Size base, 4¾ inches diameter.
Height, 10½ inches diameter.

Material

1 ½ doz. No. 7 Wires (9 each way).
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
1 Hank ⅛ inch Rope (dark color).
4 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope (light color).

The arrow head stitch can be effectively used for baskets of Indian design When introduced in the bottom of a large round tray, the effect is very pleasing.

The Spiral Weave

The spiral weave is one of the most popular and the effect is very attractive. To make it see page 21.

TALL VASE
With Double Laced Wires

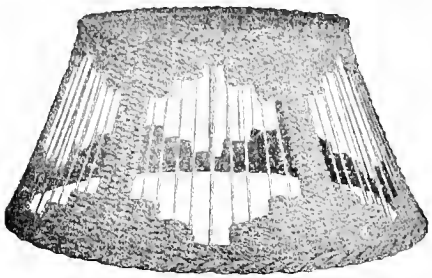
Size base, 6 inches diameter.
Height, 13½ inches diameter.

Material

1 ½ doz. No. 7 Wires (9 each way).
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
4 Hanks ⅛ inch Rope.

This vase in addition to showing the effect of the spiral weave also introduces the use of the laced wires. The correct way to obtain this effect is explained on page 21.

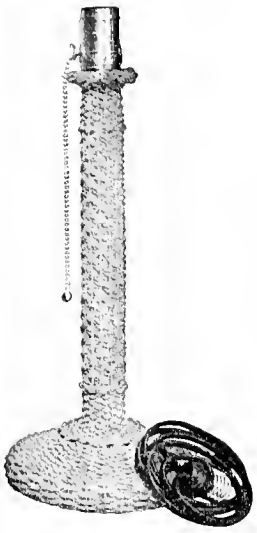
Empire Lamp and Shade



Diameter at bottom, 16 inches.
Diameter at top, 10 inches.
Height, 8 1/2 inches.

Material

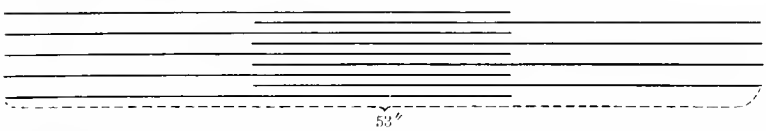
1 Doz. Hanks 1/8 inch Rope.
1 Hank 1/16 inch Rope.
3 1/2 doz. No. 7 Wires
1 Spool No. 2 Wire.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe.
1 Tube Paste, 1 Tube Glue.



Diameter at base, 8 inches.
Height of base, 11 inches.

THE BASE

Wrap 18 wires 36 inches long. Take 9 of them and lay them alternately long and short so that the distance from the end of one long wire to the end of the long wire on the other side is 53 inches.



Arrange the remaining 9 inch wires in the same way and lay across the other group in the exact center.

Fasten the two groups together with spool wire. Separate the wires into groups of two, each group consisting of one long and one short wire and two single wires. Start weaving with 1/16 inch rope and weave over two and under two for 18 rows. Cut out one short wire and continue weaving with 1/8 inch rope over one and under one until circle is desired size. Place lamp fixture on the woven base. Bend up the wires, shaping them around the lamp base.

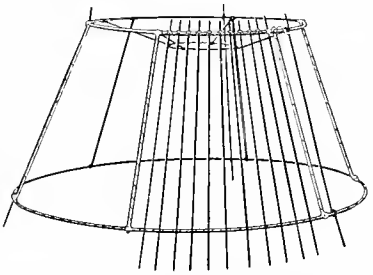
Continue weaving to within 1 inch of the upright part of the standard. Cut off all short wires, leaving an uneven number of wires standing. If necessary to make the number uneven cut out one long wire. Insert two

more weavers and make one row of triple weave. (See page 21.) Cut out two weavers and continue single weave up the shaft. The double strand stitch may now be introduced with good effect. (See page 20.) Return to the triple and single weaves near the top and finish with the four strand edge. (See page 15.)

EMPIRE LAMP SHADE

Use a wire shade frame with six divisions for the foundation. Wrap the wires of the frame, 67 wires No. 7 cut 12 inches long and about 2 yards of spool wire with strips of crepe paper $^3_4$ inch wide.

Fasten the 12 inch wires to the top wire of the frame, using the spool wire in a cross stitch. Space the wires evenly and let them project about $^1_2$ inch above the top of the frame. Put 11 wires in each of five spaces and 12 in the sixth. This will give the uneven number of wires necessary for weaving.



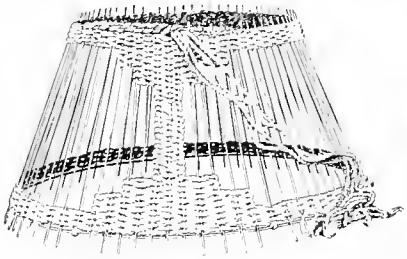
Starting just under the cross stitches made by binding on the 12 inch wires, weave around 6 rows, using the wires of the frame itself as well as the added wires.

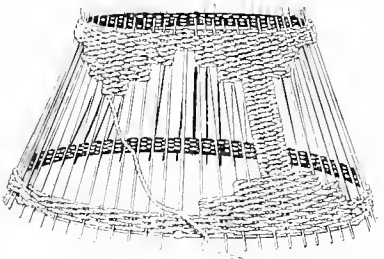
Now weave the design in each section separately. Count 5 wires on each side of any one of the wires of the frame and over these 11 wires weave back and forth 3 rows. Then weave 3 more rows but over 7 wires only. Then weave back and forth over 3 wires (the center wire will be the frame wire) until just enough space is left to repeat the same design and 6 rows of plain weaving. Repeat this in each of the six sections, always using the frame itself for the center spoke of the design.

One panel will have 12 wires. Simply do not count the twelfth wire. It will not be noticed when the weaving is completed.

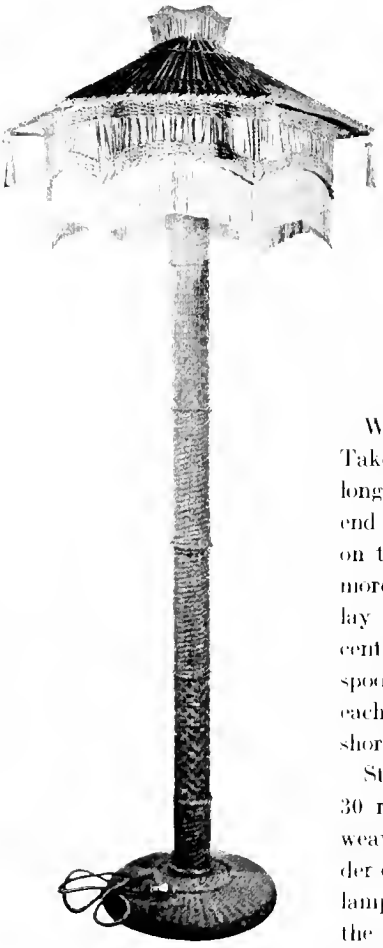
When the sixth design is completed, instead of cutting the rope off use it to continue the 6 rows of plain weaving. Glue the ends of the rope and tuck into the weaving.

Finish both top and bottom with the 1 strand edge and line with any material preferred.





Floor Lamp and Shade



Material

1 ½ doz. No. 15 Wires.
1 ⅔ doz. No. 78 Wires.
3 Doz. Hanks ⅛ inch Rope.
3 Doz. Hanks 1/16 inch Rope.
1 Fold Dennison Crepe.
2 Spools Spool Wire.
1 Tube Glue.
1 Tube Paste.

THE BASE

Wrap 54 No. 15 wires 36 inches long. Take 15 of these and lay them alternately long and short so that the distance from the end of one long wire to the end of a long wire on the other side is 46 inches. Arrange 15 more wires in the same way (see page 28) and lay one group across the other in the exact center. Fasten the two groups together with spool wire. Separate into groups of two, each group consisting of one long and one short wire and two single wires.

Start weaving with 1/16 inch rope and weave 30 rows. Cut out one wire and begin the weaving with ⅛ inch rope over one and under one until circle is correct size. Place the lamp fixture on the woven base. Bend up the wires, shaping around the lamp base. Continue weaving to within 1½ inches of the upright part of the standard. Cut off all short wires and leave 19 wires standing. To make this number it will be necessary to cut out some long wires, where the wires appear too close. Then make one row of triple weave (see page 21), using 6 strands, 2 in each of three consecutive spaces.

When this row is finished cut off five of the strands, gluing the ends with the one strand left make 1½ inches of the spiral weave. (See page 21.) Add the five ropes again and make another row of triple weave. Cut out the five strands and make 6½ inches of spiral weave. Insert 5 more ropes and make one row of triple weave. When new wires are needed add them as directed on page 13.

Cut out two of the six ropes and continue weaving over one and under one with these 4 strands side by side (see page 20) for 11 inches.

THE SHADE

Wrap the wires of the frame, 103 No. 78 wires cut 6 inches. 121 No. 78 wires, 18 inches long and 6 yards of spool wire with strips of crepe paper. The 6 inch wires are used for the band at the lower part of the shade which must be completed before the top part of the shade is begun.

Fasten the 6 inch covered wires to the top wire of the band with spool wire in a cross stitch. (See page 29.) There are six sections in the frame, in 5 of these put 17 wires evenly spaced and in the sixth 18 wires. Begin weaving between any two wires and weave 6 rows of plain weaving, using the wires of the frame itself as well as the added ones. Cut off the rope and glue the end in. Begin again about 1¼ inches from the bottom and make another band of plain weaving following the shape of the frame. Finish the upper and lower edges with the four strand edge.

Fasten the 18 inch wires to the top section of the shade, 10 wires in each of five sections and 11 wires in the sixth, weave 3 rows over one and under one. Bend the wires so that they follow the shape of the frame.

Starting from where the wires are bent, weave 7 rows over one and under one. New wires must be inserted. These wires are added by working each one into the weaving beside an old wire. Add 10 new wires in each section, making 10 pairs instead of 10 single wires. In the section that contained 11 wires, one wire will have to be left single. Continue weaving for 7 rows, over two and under two. Then cut the rope and glue in the end.

Separate the pairs into single wires and begin weaving again over one and under one, about 3 inches from the lower wire of the frame. Make these 3 inches of weaving following the curve of the frame wire. Finish the upper and lower edges with the four strand edge.

Shellacking Baskets

To make the work more durable it is shellacked. One coat soaks into the rope and makes the basket stiff. The second coat gives a glossy surface. Shellac should be purchased which is mixed in proportion of one pound clear shellac to one quart denatured alcohol.

The shellac need not be heavy when it is used. It is best to dilute it with one-third denatured alcohol to two-thirds shellac. In applying it draw the brush round and round following the direction of the weaving, not across it. Let one coat dry thoroughly before the second is applied.

"Valspar" is a very satisfactory finish to use instead of shellac for vases or flower boxes which are to have containers for holding flowers, as water will not discolor it.

Painting with Sealing Wax

One of the most satisfactory ways to finish a basket is to paint it with sealing wax which is dissolved in denatured alcohol.

Two sticks of Wax de Luxe should be mixed with one-half pint of denatured alcohol. To obtain the best results the wax should be softened by heating it. It should be removed from the heat and allowed to become slightly cooled before the alcohol is added. The alcohol must be added slowly and stirred constantly until well mixed. If added too rapidly, the alcohol will harden the wax and it will take longer to mix properly.

After colors of wax have been made into liquid form they may be mixed to obtain lighter or darker shades.

One coat of the sealing wax "paint" will give a flat finish; the second coat, an enamel effect. Be sure that one coat is perfectly dry before it is handled or a second coat applied.

Very unusual effects may be obtained by painting designs on baskets or trays.

The bronze waxes, blue bronze, green bronze, copper bronze and gold bronze, may be used to great advantage.

Cost of Materials

The materials for making all kinds of crepe paper baskets may be purchased at most stationers and at many department stores. The crepe paper rope, which is made in three sizes, will cost about 15, 20 and 50 cents per hank for the $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, respectively.

The wires are priced beginning at 8 cents for the spool to 35 cents per dozen yard lengths for the heaviest weight. These prices will vary somewhat according to location and will be higher on the Pacific coast and in Canada. A complete price list of all materials used in Dennison craft work will be sent without charge on application.

The Gala Book

(The Dennison Party Book with a new name)

How to get the crowd "started" is easy when you put the suggestions in this book to work. There are decorations, costumes and favors illustrated and described for St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Easter, April Fool's Day, May Day and the various Patriotic Holidays. Price 10 cents.

The Christmas Book

Full of suggestions to make Christmas merry —decoration suggestions for home, school and public affairs; gift decorations, costumes and games. The ideas for New Year and Twelfth Night parties may be used to keep up the holiday spirit. Price 10 cents.

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New and old spooky Hallowe'en stunts, weird decorations for the home party or large hall, unusual costumes which add to the fun and spirit of the occasion: all these are shown in detail in this interesting book. Price 10 cents.

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